Year	Percentage
1999-2000	5.95
2000-2001	6.03
2001-2002	5.86
2002-2003	5.47
2003-2004	5.21
2004-2005	4.53

The wage rates as well as wage share depend upon various factors like demand and supply of labour, price level, paying capacity, productivity etc. With the progress of the economy, higher demand for industrial labour alongwith higher labour productivity, are likely to push up wage share in the industrial sector.

Survey of BPL people

†1358. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:
DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether people/families living under Below Poverty Line (BPL) have been surveyed in the recent results of National Sample Survey;

(b) which basis were included in these results and what norms were prescribed for them:

(c) the meaning of BPL and which year's prices form the basis for it;

(d) the State-wise details of comparative number and percentage of BPL people in the year 1991, 2001 and at present; and

(e) the meaning of BPL regarding 1991, 2001 and at present and what are the details of its prescribed per capita monthly income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) People/families living Below Poverty Line (BPL) are not surveyed in the National Sample Surveys that is conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. However, the Planning Commission estimates the percentage of persons living below the poverty line, from the data on distribution of persons by expenditure groups of the population yielding from the National Sample Survey data on household consumption expenditure of the NSSO and an exogenously determined poverty line.

(c) The percentage of people living below the poverty line (BPL) in the total population are those who fail to attain a minimum required level of consumption of food and non-food items defined by the poverty line. The poverty line was originally estimated at 1973-74 prices. For later years, these are updated for price changes.

(d) and (e) The Planning Commission estimates the number and percentage of population living below the poverty line at the national and State level from the large sample survey on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years following the methodology contained in the report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor (Lakdawala Committee). The two latest comparable estimates of poverty are available for the years 1993-94 and 2004-05 derived from the large sample survey data on household consumer expenditure of the 50th and 61st Rounds of NSS respectively. As such, the State-wise estimates of the number and percentage of people living below the poverty line in 1991, 2001 and at present are not available. The State-wise estimates of the number and percentage of people living below the poverty line in 1993-94 and 2004-05, estimated from the large sample survey data on household consumer expenditure of the 50th and 61st Round of NSS respectively are given in enclosed Statement-I (*See* below). The poverty lines are available for the years in which the percentage and number of people below the poverty line are estimated. The State-wise poverty lines in 1993-94 and 2004-05 are given in enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT -wise total number and percentage of population living below poverty line by States —1993-94, 2004-05

Sl. No.	States/U.T.'s	1993-94		2004-05	
		Percentage of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	Percentage of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.19	153.97	15.8	126.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39.35	3.73	17.6	2.03
3.	Assam	40.86	96.36	19.7	55.77
4.	Bihar	54.96	493.35	41.4	369.15
5.	Chhattisgarh			40.9	90.96
6.	Goa	14.92	1.91	13.8	2.01
7.	Gujarat	24.21	105.19	16.8	90.69
8.	Haryana	25.05	43.88	14.0	32.10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	28.44	15.86	10.0	6.36
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	25.17	20.92	5.4	5.85
11.	Jharkhand			40.3	116.39
12.	Karnataka	33.16	156.46	25.0	138.89
13.	Kerala	25.43	76.41	15.0	49.60
14.	Madhya Pradesh	42.52	298.52	38.3	249.68
15.	Maharashtra	36.86	305.22	30.7	317.38
16.	Manipur	33.78	6.8	17.3	3.95
17.	Meghalaya	37.92	7.38	18.5	4.52
18.	Mizoram	25.66	1.94	12.6	1.18
19.	Nagaland	37.92	5.05	19.0	3.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Orissa	48.56	160.6	46.4	178.49
21.	Punjab	11.77	25.11	8.4	21.63
22.	Rajasthan	27.41	128.5	22.1	134.89
23.	Sikkim	41.43	1.84	20.1	1.14
24.	Tamil Nadu	35.03	202.1	22.5	145.62
25.	Tripura	39.01	11.79	18.9	6.38
26.	Uttar Pradesh	40.85	604.46	32.8	590.03
27.	Uttarakhand			39.6	35.96
28.	West Bengal	35.66	254.56	24.7	208.36
29.	A & N Island	34.47	1.06	22.6	0.92
30.	Chandigarh	11.35	0.8	7.1	0.74
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50.84	0.77	33.2	0.84
32.	Daman & Diu	15.8	0.18	10.5	0.21
33.	Delhi	14.69	15.51	14.7	22.93
34.	Lakshadweep	25.04	0.14	16.0	0.11
35.	Pondicherry	37.4	3.31	22.4	2.37
	ALL INDIA:	35.97	3203.68	27.5	3017.20

Statement - II

State-Specific Poverty Lines in 1993-94 *and* 2004-05 *(Rs per capita per month)*

Sl. No.	State/U.T.'s	Rural		Urban	
		1993-94	2004-05	1993-94	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	163.02	292.95	278.14	542.89
2.	Assam	232.05	387.64	212.42	378.84
3.	Bihar	212.16	354.36	238.49	435
4.	Chhattisgarh@	-	322.41	-	560
5.	Delhi	233.79	410.38	309.48	612.91
6.	Goa	194.94	362.25	328.56	665.9
7.	Gujarat	202.11	353.93	297.22	541.16
8.	Haryana	233.79	414.76	258.23	504.49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	233.79	394.28	253.61	504.49
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	391.26	-	553.77
11.	Jharkhand@	-	366.56	-	451.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Karnataka	186.63	324.17	302.89	599.66
13.	Kerala	243.84	430.12	280.54	559.39
14.	Madhya Pradesh	193.1	327.78	317.16	570.15
15.	Maharashtra	194.94	362.25	328.56	665.9
16.	Orissa	194.03	325.79	298.22	528.49
17.	Punjab	233.79	410.38	253.61	466.16
18.	Rajasthan	215.89	374.57	280.85	559.63
19.	Tamil Nadu	196.53	351.86	296.63	547.42
20.	Uttar Pradesh	213.01	365.84	258.65	483.26
21.	Uttarakhand@		478.02		637.67
22.	West Bengal	220.74	382.82	247.53	449.32
23.	Dadra & N. Haveli	194.94	362.25	328.56	665.9
	ALL INDIA*:	205.84	356.3	281.35	538.6

* The poverty line (implicit) at all-India level is worked out from the expenditure class-wise distribution of persons (based on URP-consumption, that is, consumption data collected from 30-day recall period for all items) and the poverty ratio at All-India level. The poverty ratio at All-India is obtained as the weighted average of the State-wise poverty ratio.

@ These States were not constituted during 1993-94.

Unemployment in agricultural and handloom workers

1359. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that unemployment in agricultural labour and loss of livelihood among handloom workers has risen glaringly; and

(b) if so, what are the steps contemplated by Government to increase employment in the two sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) As per the 2001 Census report, the number of agricultural labourers has increased from 8.60 crore to 10.68 crore as compared to 1991 Census. With regard to the handloom sector, it provides employment to about 65 lakh handloom weavers and allied workers. In order to sustain the employment of weavers in Handloom Sector, the Government of India has introduced Integrated Handloom Development Scheme, Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme, Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, Mill Gate Price Scheme and Diversified Handloom Development Scheme to be implemented during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. These schemes will enable the handloom weavers to enhance production, productivity and efficiency of the handloom sector and enhance their income and socio-economic status by upgrading their skills and providing infrastructural input and marketing support. Further, to increase employment opportunities in rural areas, the Ministry of Rural Development through State Governments and Union Territory Administrations implements a number of Centrally